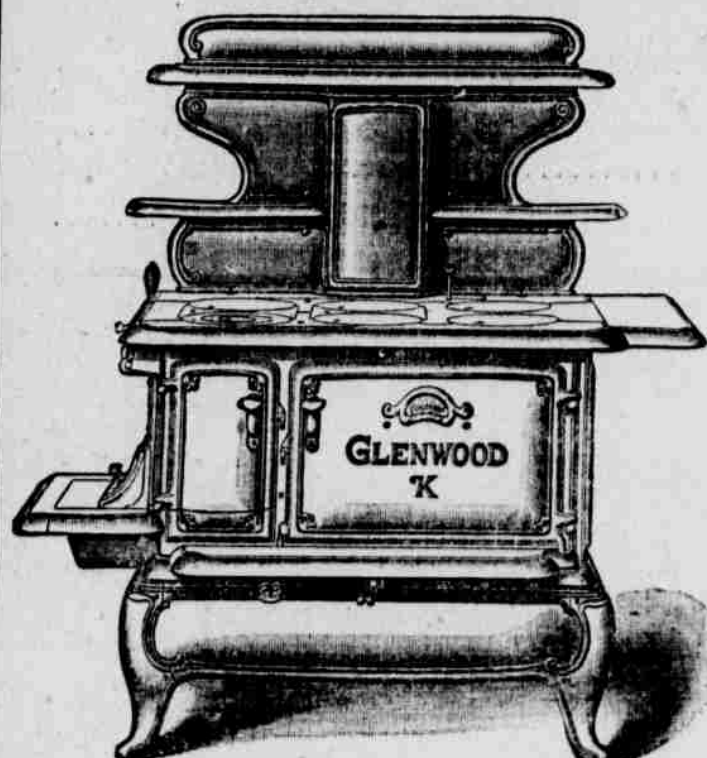


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## AFFECTION BRINGS DEATH

Capt. Jean Herail Acquitted by Courtmartial for Shooting His Wife

### ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH ARMY

Wife Refused to Leave Him in Violation of Orders

Paris, April 12.—Captain Jean Herail, an officer in the French cavalry, was tried by court-martial Saturday for killing his wife at Compiègne last November because she persisted in following the army to be near him, in direct violation of orders issued by the military authorities, and was acquitted. When Captain Herail was sent to the front his wife, to whom he was deeply attached, ascertained that he was stationed at Compiègne, and went there to visit him. The French commander-in-chief had just issued a circular prohibiting all officers and soldiers from receiving their wives during the campaign.

A superior officer remonstrated with Captain Herail, and though the captain endeavored to persuade his wife to return home, she continued to postpone her departure. A second warning was given the captain with no better result, and when a third warning came he was told he would be cashiered unless Mlle. Herail immediately left. This she refused to do, and the cavalry officer, fearing dishonor and degradation, shot and killed the woman. For some time after the crime Herail was a mental and physical wreck, and it was feared that he would not survive. Recently, however, the captain recovered and was turned over to the military police by the hospital authorities for the trial by court-martial which was held Saturday.

Captain Herail was acquitted by a vote of five to two. There was great applause through the court room when the verdict was announced. M. Henri-Robert, attorney for the defense, whose plea lasted scarcely 20 minutes, received his share of the applause.

Seldom has a more pathetic scene been witnessed in a Paris court than when Captain Herail took the stand in his own defense. The soldier wept as he told of the great love which he bore for his wife and of how, when she steadfastly refused to return home, and he believed that he would be cashiered, he became "absolutely mad and was driven to the last extremity" of killing her. The court room was crowded with women and officers, and as Captain Herail sobbed out his story many of them shed tears of sympathy.

Captain Herail told of the mutual love which prompted his wife to refuse to be separated from him while he was at the front, and of his own loyal life. "You do not realize how great was the love I had for my wife," he said brokenly. "When I believed I would be cashiered because of her determined refusal to return home, although I implored her time and again, I became mad, absolutely mad, and was driven to the last extremity." Here the captain broke down and sobbed bitterly for five minutes.

Colonel Jacquillat, who presided over the court, reproved Captain Herail sharply for placing at the blame upon his wife, and asked why he did not use some other method than to shoot her. "I did," replied the captain, "I tried every means. I was unstrung; I was out of my mind to kill the wife I loved." Captain Herail went into many details of his happy married life, his testimony lasting for an hour. Eight times he was overcome.

Colonel Moineville, commanding Captain Herail's regiment, the 11th lancers, testified regarding the orders which had been communicated to officers forbidding wives from visiting their husbands at the front. He spoke of the defendant's

excellent military service during 22 years in the regular army.

Major Bouchez told the court of reading the colonel's final order to Captain Herail that his wife must leave him or he would be court-martialed for disobedience. When he had heard this order Captain Herail went into the next room, where his wife was. Major Bouchez then heard a shot and, rushing into the room, found Mlle. Herail lying before the fireplace. The major summoned the police officials of Compiègne to take charge of the case.

## NEGRO POPULATION CENTER IN ALABAMA

Total Number in United States By 1910 Census Was 9,827,763, of Which 20.9 Per Cent. Were Mulattoes.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—The bulletin on negroes in the United States, soon to be issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the bureau of the census, department of commerce, indicates that there has been among negroes an increasing tendency toward home ownership, a marked increase in the percentage of school attendance, a pronounced decrease in the percentage of illiteracy, a decrease in the mortality rate, and an increase in the proportion of church membership.

This bulletin, which is a special compilation of information derived from the 13th census and from other inquiries conducted by the census bureau, brings together in one publication all the principal data pertaining to the negro race which are in the possession of the bureau. The work of planning and arranging the statistical tables, as well as all the clerical work, was done by negro employees.

**Increase in Negro Population.** The negro population of the United States increased from 7,777,077, or 19.3 per cent of the total population, in 1790, to 9,827,763, or 10.7 per cent, of the total, in 1910. The increase between 1900 and 1910 was at the rate of 11.2 per cent, while during the same period the white population increased by 22.3 per cent. Since 1810 there has been a continuous decrease in the proportion which negroes have formed of the total population, due, at least in part, to the fact that the white population has been continually augmented by immigration, while there has been very little immigration of negroes during the past 100 years.

The largest negro population in any state in 1910 was that of Georgia, 1,176,987; Mississippi was second, with 1,009,487; and Alabama third, with 908,282. Of the 9,827,763 negroes in the United States in 1910, 7,777,077, or 79.1 per cent, were reported as of pure negro blood, the remaining 2,050,686, or 20.9 per cent, being classed as "mulattoes." For census purposes this term covers all persons of mixed white and negro blood, whatever the proportion. The figures indicate a continuous increase in the percentage of mulattoes during the past 100 years.

**Density and Center of Negro Population.** In Mississippi and South Carolina the negro population was more than 50 per cent of the total in 1910—56.2 per cent, and 55.2 per cent, respectively; and in Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida the percentages ranged between 40 and 50—45.1, 43.1, 42.5, and 41, respectively. In each of 33 counties, scattered throughout the states of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, and Tennessee, at least 75 per cent of the total population was negro in 1910. Of the southern states, West Virginia had the smallest percentage of negroes, 5.2. Outside of the South there was no state in which the percentage was as high as 5, the highest being that for Missouri, 4.8. There were only five other northern states—New Jersey, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana—in which the proportion of negroes exceeded 2 per cent.

The "center of population" for the negro race in the United States is now located about 54 miles north-northeast of Fort Payne, Dekalb county, in northeastern Alabama. Its movement ever since 1790 has been in a westerly direction, but during the decade 1900-1910 it moved only 5.8 miles to the west-southwest, while during the same period the center of total population moved 39 miles to the westward.

## TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN COLOMBIA.

American Girl and Her Father Shot by Unwelcome Suitor.

The little island of St. Andres, off the north coast of Colombia, has been the scene of a triple tragedy, involving an American and his daughter and a native physician, who recently graduated at an American medical school in Memphis, Tenn., says an Associated Press letter from Paris.

According to information arriving by schooner, Dr. Z. Pusey had been a frequent visitor at the home of Theodore Robinson in France and finally paid Mr. Robinson's daughter marked attention. His suit, however, was not viewed with favor by the young woman's parents, and the physician was given to understand that he must cease his visits.

On the morning of March 23, Miss Robinson, accompanied by friends, started on a horseback ride into the country. A short distance from the little town they were met by Dr. Pusey, who demanded that Miss Robinson accompany him to his office. This she refused to do. The doctor then fired one shot from his revolver into the back of her head, killing her instantly.

Later the physician met Mr. Robinson, who had heard of his daughter's death. He also was killed instantly. The doctor then went to his office, where he committed suicide.

## LAW OF LIQUOR SHIPMENTS.

Test Constitutionality of Measure Held to Prohibit Transportation.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Briefs were filed in the supreme court Saturday in a case to determine the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law, applying to liquor shipments from "wet" to "dry" territory, as interpreted by the Kentucky state courts, which hold that it prohibits such shipments for personal use as distinguished from sale.

The Atlanta Express company, on appeal, contends that the law is unconstitutional, if it has such an application. "We contend," says the brief for the company, "that the Webb-Kenyon law does not authorize a state to interfere with the interstate shipments for personal use, or, at any rate, the law does not authorize interference with such shipments unless the state, by a law otherwise valid, makes it an offense for a citizen personally to use liquors or have them in possession for use."



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## FOREIGN DEMAND FOR AMERICAN COAL

American Exporters Already Have Begun to Take Advantage of Present Conditions in European Countries.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Certain countries of Europe have been dependent on Germany and the United Kingdom for their coal supply. Denmark and Sweden purchase almost all their coal from the United Kingdom, and distance and high freight rates will handicap the American shipper in competing for this trade when conditions return to normal. But Sweden has bought some American coal during the last few months and has

recently turned to Germany for coal and coke. France stands ready to purchase in the United States if prices can be arranged. Italy is threatened with a coal famine, and it is reported by cable from Madrid that Spain offers a market for American coal of all grades. South American coal supplies have come chiefly from the United Kingdom, Australia, and Germany; but the United States has more of a foothold on the southern continent than it had in European markets, and American exporters have already begun to take advantage of present conditions to increase their sales. Markets for American coal in Europe, South America, Mexico, India, and Egypt are discussed in special consular reports No. 69, foreign markets for coal, issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, copies of which may be obtained, for five cents each, from the superintendent of documents, Government Printing office, Washington.

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## DOGS THE FARM SHEEP'S WORST ENEMY

If This Menace Were Removed American Flocks Could Be Easily More Than Doubled.

The number of sheep in the 36 farm states, which do not include any in the western division, could be increased by 150 per cent, it is estimated, without displacing other livestock. Some authorities believe that the increase could be even as much as 500 per cent, without serious interference with the number of other animals. An increase of 150 per cent, in these 36 states would mean in

money \$144,267,000. In a new publication of the department of agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 632, the responsibility for this loss to the country is laid upon the sheep-killing dog.

Sheep-killing dogs, it is said, are the principal cause of the marked decrease in the numbers of sheep on American farms. In the 10 years between 1900 and 1910 the number of sheep in the country, exclusive of the states in the western division, decreased 3,900,000 head, in face of the fact that during these same years the market value of sheep rose so rapidly that the total value of sheep in this area was \$19,000,000, or approximately 25 per cent, more in 1910 than in 1900. Favorable though the market conditions were, they were not a sufficient incentive to induce farmers to risk the heavy losses from stray dogs.

The number of sheep killed annually by dogs cannot be stated exactly, since there are many cases which are not reported at all. Judging from the figures in those counties and states in which reasonably complete reports are obtainable, however, it may be said that in the 36 farm states more than 100,000 sheep are killed each year by dogs. This, it is true, is less than 1 per cent, of the total number of sheep in this area, but a 1 per cent, loss on a business that is being conducted on a profit basis of 5 or 6 per cent, cannot be ignored. This estimate it must be remembered is also probably much lower than the actual figures. It is certain too that many men have been kept out of the sheep business through fear that in their own particular cases the loss would be much more than 1 per cent. Anyone who has actually seen sheep killed, injured, or frightened by dogs is likely to think twice before engaging in the business. In many cases while only one or two sheep may be actually bitten by the dogs, the whole flock is chased until it dies from exhaustion.

If the dog question could be satisfactorily disposed of there seems to be no reason why the number of sheep in the country could not be increased to the extent already indicated. In Great Britain there is one sheep or lamb for each 2.5 acres of the total area. In the 36 farm states in this country there is one sheep or lamb for each 31.8 acres. The British farmer handles his land on an intensive basis and feeds his sheep on forage-crop pastures. Such pastures not only increase the fertility of the land, but also free the sheep from many internal parasites contracted through grazing upon permanent pastures. In particular the use of a succession of forage-crop pastures will prevent stomach worms, one of the most prevalent and disastrous scourges of young stock, and will enable the farmer to market by the end of June or the first of July, when market prices are usually the highest, the lambs that were born in the late winter or early spring. Headed under such conditions and on high-priced farm land, the importance of a small flock of sheep cannot be overestimated.

In addition to pointing out these facts, the bulletin already mentioned, "The Sheep-Killing Dog," discusses the possible means of preventing in the future the loss from dogs. At the present time the various state laws on this subject differ widely, some states using the money obtained from dog licenses to reimburse sheep owners, while others permit the sheep men to recover damages from the dog owners and to offer them no recourse whatsoever. Dogs, however, are very seldom caught in the act of killing sheep. It is always difficult to determine their owners, and where the damages are paid by the state directly from the dog tax funds, the money very frequently is far from sufficient to meet all the claims. A remedy that is suggested for this situation is a uniform state dog law embodying the principle of a tax upon dogs sufficiently heavy to discourage those who are not willing to take care of their pets from keeping them. Under this plan all dogs over six months of age must be licensed each year, the tax paid at the time of licensing and a metal tag bearing the license number attached to the dog's collar. Any dog found without this tag, unattended and off its owner's premises, may be killed. When found unattended on a farm where sheep are kept the dog may be killed whether it has the tag or not, and under any circumstances a dog caught chasing or killing sheep may be killed. All dogs which

can be proved to be sheep-killers must be killed whether caught in the act or not, and a reward of \$15 should be offered for any one identifying a sheep-killing dog. The money received from dog taxes should be devoted to reimbursing sheep owners for their lost stock and the county should in turn recover this money whenever possible from the dogs' owners. A special license should be issued for kennels where large numbers of dogs are maintained under such conditions that they cannot possibly do any harm to neighboring flocks.

While some such plan as this is probably indispensable to the full development of the sheep industry in the United States, there are cases where the flock master will find in its absence the use of dog-proof fences very desirable. The grazing of sheep upon comparatively small areas of land sown to forage crops, instead of upon permanent pastures in larger fields, materially reduces the area to be fenced and makes this a practicable precaution. In the West fences have been built which prove a satisfactory defense against coyotes, and the fence that will turn aside a coyote will turn a dog. A fence of this character can be built as follows:

Posts seven and one-half feet in length, set two and a half feet in the ground and 16 feet apart; a barbed wire stretched flat to the surface of the ground; three inches higher a 36-inch woven-wire fence having a four-inch triangular mesh; five inches higher a barbed wire; six inches higher a second barbed wire; seven inches above this a third barbed wire. Total height 57 inches.

It is important to remember, however, that the bottom strand of barbed wire must be stretched flat on the surface of the ground at all points. If necessary, the ground should be graded before the fence is built. Thereafter such small holes as appear may be filled in. It is not always necessary to fence the entire pasture, for dogs usually attack sheep at night only. If a sufficient area can be fenced to give the flock protection during the night, therefore, they may be safely left in unfenced pastures through the day. This method involves a certain loss of time in driving the sheep to and from the enclosure, but in many cases will be preferred to the expense of fencing on a large scale.

## Bobby's Choice.

Little Bobby Beeten went with his mother to buy a pair of knickerbockers. When he looked at all the varieties in the store, he was still dissatisfied. "I want that pair in the window," he protested.

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